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modern nationalism. And the *grammaticus* should, while not sacrificing his judgment, rejoice to be the intellectual child of his great forefathers, to catch at their spirit, to carry on their work.

From the Philistinism and the vulgarity in our daily round we find escape by *grammata* into the calm world of the past, where

the great things of the human spirit still shine like stars pointing man's way onward to the great triumph or the great tragedy.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

WILLIAM STUART MESSER.

New Latin Grammar. By Charles E. Bennett. Boston: Allyn and Bacon (1918). Pp. xvi + 287. \$1.00.

Professor Bennett's well-known Latin Grammar, which appeared first in 1895 and in a revised form in 1908, has now been published in a third edition, under the changed title, New Latin Grammar. The new edition differs from its predecessor chiefly in the addition of two features, an Introduction of eight pages on the Latin Language, and an Index of the Sources of the Illustrative Examples Cited in the Syntax. The body of the book remains unchanged—the section-numbering and even the page-numbering is the same, so that references to the Grammar in our text-books may readily be found in the new edition.

Half of the Introduction on the Latin Language deals with the languages of the Indo-European family, of which Latin is one. Thus the student has the chance to learn about the relation of Latin to other important languages. The portion dealing with the Latin language itself characterizes briefly the Latin of the different periods and lists the chief authors of each. The last section mentions the various Romance languages which grew out of Latin.

The second new feature, the index of illustrative examples, is responsible for most of the changes in the body of the book. In the previous edition the quotations were given without reference to the sources from which they were taken. Hence slight alterations were justifiably made in the interest of simplification. These alterations generally took the form of substituting a more familiar for a less familiar word. In the new edition the sources are not quoted with the examples (the most convenient way), but, apparently, in order to avoid changing the paging of the previous edition, they are indexed at the end. This new feature necessitated changing the examples into exact quotations, causing unimportant alterations in some forty cases. In one case, the very first to be indexed (page 118), the example in the text was overlooked and still shows *nonne vides*, whereas the index gives *nonne videlis*.

About a score of other changes, more or less important, were noted in a rapid comparison of the two editions. The following may be set here. On page 43, *-er* is now correctly given (not *-ter*) as the adverbial suffix for adjectives in *-us*, etc. A footnote has been

added on page 58 to indicate that the imperfect means 'I loved', as well as 'I was loving'. An added note on page 61 indicates that "in actual usage passive imperatives occur only in deponents". Reference to the genitive with *instar* is now omitted (135). The genitive of indefinite value, previously classed as a genitive of quality, is now said to be "probably of different origin" (137). Similarly the genitive with *interest* is no longer classified as a genitive of quality (141). *Cum inversum* is unnecessarily introduced as a new term (189). A note on page 242 accepts the explanation that the vowel in the pronouns *hic* and *hoc* and the adverb *huc* probably was short, but that the syllable was long by reason of the lengthening of the final consonant (*hicc*, etc.). On page 243 ictus was formerly defined as "the quantitative prominence inherent in a long syllable". This now becomes "the quantitative prominence inherent in the long syllable of *fundamental feet*". This is slight elucidation for those not initiated into the mysteries of "quantitative prominence", but it is no doubt pregnant with meaning for the esoterics.

Several cross-references have been added, and the punctuation has been changed in a few places. The book is now consistent in its spelling of *quicumque*, etc. In the earlier edition this spelling was used on page 53, while the form *quicunque*, etc., was used on pages 205, 206, and 245.

It will be seen that on the whole the changes are insignificant, that the book is essentially the same. Persons who own the earlier edition will scarcely feel the need of the new edition. Some may feel disappointed that the Report of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature was not utilized. But it was the evident intention of the author to preserve the distinctive character of the book which has become so familiar to teachers and pupils. This is not the time to discuss the qualities of so long and so widely known a book. Sufficient to say that the New Latin Grammar is still the good old Latin Grammar, with a few new features which will appeal to many.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH.

B. L. ULLMAN.

Carmina Latina. Selected and Edited by Roy C. Flickinger. The University of Chicago Press (1919). Pp. 14. 10 cents.

Musa Americana, First Series. Patriotic Songs in Latin Set to Popular Melodies. With English Text. By Anthony F. Geyser, S. J. Chicago: Loyola University Press (1919). Pp. 31. 15 cents.

The spirit of patriotism aroused by the war and from the first manifested in our Schools has naturally sought expression in all our academic gatherings. When Classical Clubs added singing to their programmes, there was a demand for Latin versions of our national anthems to vary the monotony of the familiar Latin College songs. Professor Flickinger has collected, in a

pocket edition, *Carmina Latina*, selected verses from my Latin version of America, Professor Geyser's *Star Spangled Banner* and *Lead Kindly Light*, *Adeste Fideles* (anon.), *Antidotium Contra Tyrannidem Peccati* (anon.), *Gaudeamus Igitur* (composite authorship), *Integer Vitae* (Horace), *Lauriger Horatius* (anon.), *Mica, Mica Parva Stella* (Drury), *The Northwestern University Hymn* (with music), a Latin version by Professor Flickinger of a French 'round' for four voices (with music), and the *Spartan Marching Song* (Tyrtæus: in Greek). Brief annotations present some facts not generally known about the origin of the songs and offer suggestions as to how they may be adapted to familiar tunes. The collection will be found useful and entertaining.

Professor Geyser's plan is somewhat different, although he too has made a collection for the use of Classical Clubs and academic entertainments. His Latin verse is already familiar to readers of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* (9. 183-184, 11.176, 191, 12. 8). *Musa Americana* includes a number of original Latin songs set to well-known tunes, as well as versions of *The Star Spangled Banner*, *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*, *Hail Columbia*, *Hurrah for the Banner*, and *Thomas Moore's The Minstrel Boy*. The songs are all written in rhymed accentual rhythm with allowed hiatus. Professor Geyser strikes one as happier in his original poems, where there is a freshness, freedom, and perspicuity not always present in his versions; in the latter, without the English original, the meaning is not always clear. It is a common fault of Latin versions, unless they are written with extreme care, that the asyndeta, the omission of the possessive, the shifting of the subject, and the necessary condensation of the more prolix English lead to ambiguities. A group of modern singers may not cavil at anomalies that seem to reproduce the English words; yet a translator will give more pleasure if he avoids such neologisms as *rumpens* (as intransitive); *volans* (of a flying flag), *triti* ("down-trodden men"); *Claudianus in Rufinum* 1.228 is unique and gets its meaning from the preceding *serpens calcata furii*; *plantavit* (= *consevit*?); *scrutat* (for *scrutatur*); *aurat* (used twice by Professor Geyser, but only once in the Latin poets: *Manilius* 4.515). Some phrases are not clear: *ut recti esset turre acris* ("tow'r of justice firmly grounded"); *vidi Dominum castrorum centum spissum ignibus* ("I have seen him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps"); *Amoris Flamen forte* ("the soul of love and bravery").

The second series of *Musa Americana* will be awaited with pleasure by students for whom neo-Latin poetry has a charm of its own.

UNION COLLEGE,  
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GEORGE DWIGHT KELLOGG.

**Selections from Roman Historians.** Edited with Notes, by L. R. Dean and R. J. Deferrari. Boston: Allyn and Bacon (1916). Pp. xi + 259. \$1.50.

**The Short Stories of Apuleius.** Edited with Introduction and Notes, by Joseph B. Pike. Boston: Allyn and Bacon (1918). Pp. xxxix + 148. \$1.50.

The former of these volumes, *Selections from Roman Historians*, has been prepared for use in Freshmen classes and is a companion volume to *Selections from Roman Historical Literature*, by Messrs. Scon, Jones, and Mierow<sup>1</sup>. In the earlier volume the general provenance from which the selections came formed the captions: *Livy's Roman History*, *Sallust's Catiline*, *Cicero's Letters*, but reference to definite passages was suppressed. In the later volume, in order to make it more difficult for the student to obtain translations, this policy of suppression is carried still further. Passages from *Livy*, *Florus*, *Nepos*, *Sallust*, *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*, *Julius Valerius*, and *Curtius*, are combined without any indication as to their source, so that the reader is kept continually jumping for his texts to verify his impressions of their origin.

The matter included in the text is attractive and will prove an acceptable alternative to the readings in *Livy*, so often used with Freshmen in College. Part One (pages 1-15) contains stories chosen from the first seven books of *Livy*. Part Two (16-77) gives the history of the Second Punic War, by means of excerpts from *Florus*, *Livy*, and *Nepos*, and takes the narrative through the battle of Zama and the death of Hannibal. Part Three (78-144) is derived from various sources: it includes the *Jugurthine scandal*, from *Sallust's Jugurtha* (a very happy inclusion), a biography of *Julius Caesar*, from *Suetonius*, a short sketch of Jewish history and the siege of Jerusalem, from *Tacitus's Histories*, episodes in the life of Alexander, taken from *Julius Valerius*, *Curtius Rufus*, and, perhaps, others. Part Four (145-154) contains short passages for sight reading.

The notes are accurate and adequate and well adapted to the students for whom they are intended. The book should be thoroughly teachable.

The second of these volumes, *The Short Stories of Apuleius*, contains an Introduction divided into three parts: a short historical account of the life and works of Apuleius (vii-xiii), a rather confused discussion of the origin and extension of the term *Milesian Tale* (xiv-xxi), and a third chapter, entitled *The Apuleian Short Story* (xxii-xxxix), which is devoted to synopses of the plots and to a classification of the tales included in the collection. Technical information on the Latinity of Apuleius must be gathered from short and scattered references in the Notes (105-148).

In the 102 pages of text are contained the thirteen short stories that are entirely distinct from the main narrative of the *Metamorphoses* (the tale of Cupid and Psyche is, of course, included).

The notes are brief, of the compass of notes often found at the foot of the page in texts edited for sight translation.

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<sup>1</sup>See *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 9.77.